## THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

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THE DAILY SENTINEL Will be sent by mail or express to subscribers at any point for fifty cents a month, or six dollars a year. All subscriptions invariably in advance. Address ELDER HARKNESS, & BINGHAM.

## Selected Miscellany.

The Best Speech Yet.

We copy the following account of an interesting incident which occurred at the mass war and then it will be time enough to consider what meeting held in New York on Wednesday last, from the New York Herald. There is a practi- the Federal Government over the rebellious States cal eloquence in Michael Curran's speech which | it will not then be necessary to resort to emancishould find a response in every patriotic heart: THE MAN OF THE MASS MEETING-MICHAEL CUR-

The representative man of the great mass The meeting was designed to be both practical | slave States now in the Union would be disastrous erals already distinguished in the field, and of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri as friends, we civilians who have labored hard for the Union | would soon have to count them as foes, and thus cause, will not soon be forgotten, and while the the difficulties of ultimate success would be mulreturn of the gallant 69th was an incident which | tiplied. added greatly to the force and effect of the meetgathering most memorable, and which best embodies at once the spirit, the purpose, the result example of that honest, loyal, simple hearted Irishman, Michael Curran, the carman, who laid

Michael Curran is an Irishman by birth and a New York carman by profession. Hearing of the meeting to be held on Wednesday, he stopped tied his horse to a lamp post and joined the crowd our arms .- N. Y. Herald. around the speakers' stand. He heard the brief, stirring, practical orations of the practical men who addressed the meeting. He saw the 69th regiment march past, led by the brave General before he gave his mite to his country. But as he funaticism. reflected his duty became more clear and all other | If conservative men of the Republican party considerations insignificant. Just as the meeting | will join with us, we will welcome them as bro dispersed he pushed his way to the platform, there, but if they profess conservatism, and seek stood before his fellow citizens in his shirtsleeves to deter us from duty by telling us that we are and told them that he was a poor man; that all he distracting the country, we are not to heed their had in the world he had earned by the sweat of clamor, but increase our efforts. The day is his brow, that his sole possessions were his horse | dawning. The long black night of Abolitionism and cart and a hundred dollars in silver at home; and rebellion is feling before the pure light of that he could not sleep that night without doing | patriotism. Let Democrats in the army, for they something to save the Union, and that now, with | will vote, and at home, remember that we are free heart and willing hand, he offered all his temperately but firmly to urge the cardinal prinsavings, which no specie premiums could pur- ciples of the party until they are practically rechase, to aid in the recruiting or the Corcoran cognized and adopted. Our opponents are dibrigade. This simple, manly speech touched a vided, we must be united. No man or interest chord which all the eloquent orations had missed. must be allowed for an instant to displace from Michael Curran came to the meeting on his cart. | the minds of the people the paramount object of He left it in triumph on the shoulders of his cheer- the Democracy, the preservation of the Govern-

fice to fulfill the promise he had made, at the tism of the Democratic party is essential to the meeting. His face beamed with patriotism; he salvation of the country. With it controlling clanked down on our desk a bag of silver, and and governing, we can rescue and save the Unioh asked us to take care of it for the Corcoran Le- as it was-without it, we are hopelessly lost. We gion. He would not give it to Gen. Corcoran | can elect a conservative Congress if we work .himself, he said; for then the public might think | Chicago Times. him and his offer a humbug. He would not deduct from the sum the premium on silver; for he wished to give it all-and only wished he had more to give-to the country. We could do money; and yesterday morning we dispatched cavalry at Gallatin: the bag of silver to Gen. Corcoran. At first the

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK, Aug. 28, 1862. MICHAEL CURRAY, Esq., 178 Orchard street, New

My VERY DEAR SIR-The editor of the New York Herald has this day handed me one hunfirst impulse was to return the amount to you as I felt that your generosity was greater than your means could afford; but a second thought has Hill, 2d Indiana cavalry, and Acting A. D. C., stand as a perpetual testimonial of your devotion to the sacred cause in which we are all engaged his regiment became disorganized, joined me and adopted citizens are prepared to make for the was killed at my side, assisting me to rally the land of their adoption, and of the pride which Irishmen feel in showing the loyalty of their race to the institutions which have afforded them

liberty, protection, and happiness. All our citizens are now doing well, and to those who are lukewarm or slow your example must stand as a just and striking rebuke. Perhans all your earthly means are thus voluntarily tendered to me for the holy cause, and I should be gratified if others would be thus induced to do

Accept my heartfelt thanks, and allow me remain, very sincerely, your friend,

MICHAEL CORCORAN, Brig. Gen. This may end the affair, as far as Michael seventy-five taken prisoners. Curran is concerned. He will lose nothing by the gift with which he has purchased a long distinction of honor for himself and his children. The ter with the public? Is there no one who will suance of the agreement for a general exchar riages who have not done as much for the Union privates. This will leave a large balance to our as this carman whose carriage is his cart. There credit in the exchange account.

WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL, are many wealthy men in Wall street who have nillions of money stowed away in bank vaults who have not given as much to the country as this working man with his one hundred dollars. There are many of our native born citizens who have not sacrificed as much for the Union as this OPPOSITE THE OLD POSTOFFICE. poor Irishman. Can such men read this story and not blush with shame to think how they have ELDER, HARKNESS, & BINGHAM, been outdone in partons are working man, a humble carman, a poor, hard working man, who has earned his hundred dollars by carting the very goods upon which they have netted thousands? Hundreds of millions of dollars now lie idle in the safes of this city, and is none of it to be

Twenty copies, and two to the maker of the club.. 20 00 dreds of millions of dollars involved in this contest, are you to do nothing to insure success? The city of New York has been liberal in its do offering of spare change. But here is a poor Irishmen who gives all his savings and sacrifices all prospect of those little luxuries in which poor men delight quite as much as rich men in their costlier extravagances. Have our rich men no savings for the Union? Can the wealthy make no sacrifices for the nation? Let Wall street open its vaults. Let all our citizens contribute in proportion to their means. Let us have no hold-Wdeltly SENTIMER, will be charged the full Daily rates, ing back part of the price, Ananias-like, when all is necessary for our salvation. Michael Curran, the carman, heads the list with his one hundred dollars. What merchant, manufacturer, banker

or one hundred thousand dollars .- New York

Mr. Seward's Letter and Emancipa-

On the whole Mr. Seward's letter to Earl Russell was a good diplomatic document for the time it was written; and although subsequent reverses to our arms, brought about by the fanatical and corrupt leaders, somewhat impair the force of the main argument, it is nevertheless highly creditable to the Secretary of State. But there is a weak spot in it, and it would have been better for the interests of the republic if it had not seen the light. The foreshadowing of universal emancipation may do very well to influence foreign governments, or to hold out as a bugbear to frighten the rebels: but none knows better than Mr. Seward himself that practically this "stone in the sleeve" is of no avail. The rebels are now made too familiar with it to be alarmed, just as the birds in the fields become accustomed to the scarecrow and no longer fear it. If ever they dreaded it they do not now, having had already experience of about the worst we can do in that way, thanks to the foolish policy of the last Congress.

It is idle for Mr. Seward or anybody els tingency. Let the contingency be first realized, we will do thereafter. For our own part, we hold that if we succeed in establishing the authority of pation; and, even if the Constitution permitted us to adopt such a measure, it would be the dictate of extreme folly. But to announce beforehand that we will do this thing in the event of our success is still more absurd; for it is only holding meeting, held at the City Hall Park on Wednes out a premium to a continued resistance, and like day, was no distinguished General or eloquent hoisting a black flag, to make the South fight orator, but plain Michael Curran, the carman, with desperation. The effect upon the borde and patriotic. While the fiery speeches of Gen | in the extreme. Instead of having Deleware.

Mr. Seward is too able a man not to see that the ing, still the circumstances which will make the threat of universal emancipation is only a brutum fulmen to the Southern Confederacy, and that nothing will suffice to bring it to reason but hard and the lesson of the affair, is the appearance and knocks. The rebels regard negro emancipation as little as the whistling of a northwester, and the only important effect it would have on them would all his hard earned savings upon the altar of his be the new argument it would furnish their journals and demagogues to inflame the passions of the Southern people against "Lincoln's government." It would be adding fuel to the fire al ready kindled, while, in a military point of view, work early that day, drove his cart to the Park, it would utterly fail, and render no assistance to

The Duty of the Democratic Party.

There never has been a time when the Demo Corcoran, and its ranks filled with soldiers who cratic party was so earnestly called upon to work have finished two terms of service only to vol- | unceasingly for success-to work for success that unteer for a third. He listened to Gen. Corco it may preserve the Government. This they must ran's soldierly appeal for men and means. And make their first, last and only consideration. Work as he heard and saw the conviction forced itself | not to secure a party triumph, or the honors or into his honest heart that it was his duty to do | emoluments of office, but to redeem the Govern something for a country which had done so much | ment from the rule of a Congress that has proven for him, and to aid in supporting a Government itself to be corrupt, malignant and imbecile. which had given him home, employment, comfort | Either the President must yield, if the next Conand security. The more he heard and saw, the gress be of the same complexion as the last, or stronger this conviction became, and somehow or the war must cease. Let this be born in mind, other it soon connected itself with the thought of and let Democrats be encouraged from the signs a little hoard of one hundrhd dollars-the sole of the times to believe that, although fanaticism savings of the honest earnings of many a long is now struggling with desperate energy, it is the week-which he had at home snugly stowed away struggle of death, if we but perform our duty. against some rainy day, when sickness or accident | That duty is a plain one-to walk straightly in the should prevent his working, or some family ne | path marked for us by our leaders from Jefferson cessity should require an extra outlay. What the to Douglas We can not, must not yield our orpoor widow of Scripture thought before she gave | ganization, or falter for an instant in unceasing her mite to the poor, this poor carman thought endeavor to crush alike secession and abolition

ment. For this we work, not as partisans, but as

In the evening Curran came down to our of- men who believe in their souls that the conserva-

General Johnson's Report Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson thus closes the re nothing with the honest fellow but receive the port of his late attack upon the rebel Mondan

I regret to report that the conduct of the offi General was loth to take from Curran all his lit- cers and men, as a general thing, was shameful tle savings, but on second thoughts sat down and in the lowest degree, and the greater portion of those who escaped will remember that they did so by shamefully abandoning their General on the battleheld, while, if they had remained like true and brave men, the result of this conflict would

have been quite different. I turn from the mortifying recollection of their dred dollars in specie, informing me that it was duct was meritorious in the highest degree. My action to mention the names of those whose conplaced in his possession by you for my use. My Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. W. C. Turner, ized his conduct on the field at Shiloh. Lieut. made me conclude to accept the sum, that it may was of great service to me, and proved himself a man of courage. Adjutant Wynkoop, when -as a lasting evidence of the sacrifices which his gallantry and courage were conspicuous. He

> Lieut. Col. Stewart, commanding the 2d Indiana, was foremost in the charge, and exhibited great coolness and conrage. Captain Leabo, 2d Indiana, had command of four companies of his regiment and handled them well, but was taken prisoner early in the action. Capt. Star, with his

ompany C, did good execution. Major Winfrey, Captain Duncan and his company, Lieutenants Campbell and Cheeck, Capt. Carter and his company, all of the 5th Kentucky, behaved well and managed their troops with skill

and proved themselves gallant men. My loss was thirty killed, fifty wounded and

letter of General Corcoran, framed and hung in THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.-It has been his little parlor, and the remembrances of many of those who heard his speech or read his record large excess of prisoners over the number of our of his offering, will perpetuate the incident for own men in the hands of the rebels. This apyears and years. But is this the end of the mat | plies to both officers and enlisted men. In purfollow poor, patriotic Curran's example? There Gen. Thomas has forwarded to the South about are many of our citizens who roll in their car- fourteen thousand rebel prisoners, officers and Cassius M. Clay on the Rebellion.

last, to a large audience in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Frankfort, Ky. We copy | The defeat of Pope, and his retreat to Manassasthat part in which herefers to the rebellion, which is more conservative than his audience expected. Mr. CLAY thought peace the great object to be attained, and to accomplish that end, was willing that a general act of amnesty should be declared, even including JEFF. DAVIS and JOHN C. BRECK-INRIDGE, if the rebels would lay down their arms and return to their allegiance. That certainly is a generous proposition.

Mr. Clay said the Republican party had secom-

the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement | speak well for Halleck's generalship. of self defense, should be fairly compensated out this route to Richmond.

of the common treasury of the United States." | On Monday, the 18th of August, General Lee end to be attained. He would offer it to the toe position and stength of the various divisions South, and on condition that they would lay composing Pope's army, and found that his own down their arms and return to their allegiance, forces were twice as strong as those of Pope. he would advise the repeal of all confiscation On Tuesday he crossed the Rapadan with about acts, and urge a general amnesty act. It was idle to talk of hanging Jeff. Davis, or and twenty three batteries of field artillery.

forgotten." [Tremendous cheering.] But if were not needed. would have the loyal people rise in their might wing of Pope's army, which was then in full rethat this coursey should be one; though it should | time till the close of the week, the two armies man. [Great cheering.]

The Draft .- The Enemy's Programme. A New York shipping merchant of Southern birth and openly avowed "Confederate" sympahies, who has just returned from Europe, recenty gave us and others a very succinct statement f the plans and expectations of the enemy, to which rapidly transpiring events would seem to end a considerable degree of authenticity. And if his statement is founded upon semi-official information, as he in substance alleges, it will be dmitted by all who give it credence, that the consummation of the draft can not safely be postoned; and that the new levies can not be too peedily organized and fitted for active service. The gentleman referred to affirms that Europe better posted in respect to Southern news than the Northern States, and that the leading English sympathizers with the "Confederates," including many influential members of the press, are favored with much confidential information, which they keep with fidelity and use with discretion. He says it is well understood in those "circles" that Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri are to be mmediately reduced to complete submission to he "Confederate" Government, and that the Union armies now within the limits of the "Conederacy," are to be captured or expelled. Acfifty days will see the States above named in the secure possession of the Southern forces. He says further that English sympathisers have contributed immense sums of money to enable the Southern leaders to organize an adequate force for this special object. As to the city of Washigton, the same gentleman says that it is a part of the rebel programme to capture it, and then to destroy it so effectually that it will cease to be a bone of contention. Of the speedy and successful accomplishment of all this our informant says the European friends of the "Confederacy," who are thoroughly advised on the whole subect, entertain no doubt-as he himself enter-

-That the gentleman referred to is in the serets of the conspirators there can be no doubt; and expectations of the "Confederate" authoriexcept such data as current events supply. And t must be confessed that these events do lend some degree of plausibility to the story we have was killed.

But whether that story has any real foundation or not, it is certain that the rebels are making herculean efforts to break through our lines which rotect Washington and Biltimore, and that all our conquests in the Southwest are in imminent danger. It is also evident that we, engaged as

These facts are sufficient to prove that the abandon the effort to preserve the Union and our that the draft cannot with safety be postponed while further efforts are being made to fill up the coin and treasury notes, 250 valuable horses, a lot quotas of the several Stares by voluntary enlistnents. There is a pressing-we fear a fatal want-for MORE MEN. The rebels outnumber us as they have from the beginning outnumbered s-at all points where active hostilities are in progress. To wait for a slow and uncertain process of volunteering while our armies are in such mmenent peril would be little short of madness. Very possibly even a draft will not furnish the most serious disasters. Assuredly they cannot

be upon the ground an hour to soon. Some of our citizens stand in dread of the effects of an immediate draft. They fear it will tertain a different opinion of the pe country, and have formed a higher estimate of their intelligence and their patriotism than the fear referred to implies. They can hardly fail to see that the practical question presented by the draft, and which must be practically answered by sustaining or opposing the proposition, is, shall we abandon the bloody contest in behalf of the unity of the Republic and the supremacy of the Constitution; or shall we continue it with greater energy than ever? If the people are indisposed to stand a draft, it is because they prefer to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy; for they are sufficiently intelligent to know that unless our armies are promptly reinforced by means of a draft, the acknowledgement of Southern Independence will be a matter of necessity which cannot be

It is quite useless to delude ourselves; or to endeavor to persuade others that this Rebellion can be put down without immediate recourse to a draft. If the people generally are opposed to a draft, let them promptly instruct the Government to make the best terms they can with the Jeff. Davis Government and acknowledge its claims to independence. That is the precise issue which is presented for decision in the form of a proposal to draft. For our own part, though not very sanguine of success in any event, we are in favor of making one more energetic effort to save the Union in its integrity; and to avert the interminable wars and the consequent miseries—Nor merely of one division, but—of an infinite subdivision of the Territory over which the Stars and Stripes have been accustomed to float. We may fail in that effort; but we should be unworthy of our lineage and of the priceless legacy commit-ted to us by our fathers, did we besitate to make

it .- Rochester (N. Y.) Union. Noble County Democratic Ticker.-The Noble county Democratic convention assembled at Albion on the 2d ult. and made the following has been very thankful to find one. Instead of

For Representative, Jerome Sweet; for Sheriff, if the rebels had enjoyed a dissolving view of his James Cunningham; for Treasurer, H. E. Wads- own posterior. Above all, it shows how terribly worth; for Commissioner, J. J. Knox; for Sur- unwise it is to underrate the power and the skill veyor, E. B. Loeber.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times. Mr. CLAY made a speech on Saturday night Military Events on the Rappahan-

> Demonstration of the impracticability of the Culpepper route to Richmond-Heroic conduct of the Union Troops-The capture of General Pope's official papers-The Confederates attack Manassas and menace Centreville-Design of the Rebels to occupy again the line of Bull Run. WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.

There has been as ; et no correct account pub lished of the highly important events on the Rap-pahannock during the latter part of last week, which resulted in the defeat of General Pope and plished all it desired to do regarding the emanci-pation of slavery when it excluded it from the been owing to the fact of the exclusion of all District of Columbia and the territories; that it newspaper correspondents from the lines of the never intended to make war upon slavery in the army, before the beginning of the week, and to slave States. Here are his exact words upon that the suppression substantially of all telegraphic reports from here. I have learned the truth how-"The Federal Government has no power to ever, from several officers and soldiers who parmake war upon slavery nor upon any other pro | ticipated in the whole affair, among them men of perty as an object or a right. But rebels against | character and education, and I proceed to tell it. its authority forfeit all right to life, liberty and property. In the loyal slave States I would not hannock, and from the Rappahannock to Manas njure unnecessarily the loyal slave owner. To sas, and his movement on Centreville, are praised reach the rebel master, I would proceed in the as masterly strategy. But knowing, as I do, way best suited to save the loyal and destroy the | that Pope had met with defeat and that he has redisloyal. But in the rebel States I would pro- treated, leaving much artillery and baggage, claim liberty to the slaves of the disloyal masters, and many wounded and prisoners, and all of his and disorganize their labor, the basis of all their official papers, in the hands of the enemy, I shall power, arm them for the forts, employ them in the not, however disagreeable the news, hesitate to camps and in the marches. In a word, I would say so. It is said that everything is well along recall the four millions of the black allies whom, the line, and that everything has resulted exactly in a false magnanimity, we have loaned to the as General Halleck wished and intended. I do enemy, and bring them into an active defense of not belive that. If it were true, it would not

of the laws. Whatever loyal slave owners should The result of the whole affair shows that I was suffer by this public necessity of the war power, correct in my estimate of the impracticability of

Mr. Clay thought that peace was the great ascertained, by means of several reconnoissances. 100,000 troops, among whom were 15,000 cavalry even John Breckinridge, who deserved it more body of 50,000 infantry, in addition to these, than any one else. Say to our Southern breth- crossed subsequently, and advanced to the south ren, "Lay down your arms, return to the old flag | bank of the Rappahanuock, where they are now and the old Constitution; unite with us in pun- encamped. They took no part whatever in the ishing all your foreign enemies, who hate you as fighting of the week, for the reason that it all much as they do us, and all shall be forgiven and took place before they got up, and because they

the South should refuse these terms, then he On Wednesday Gen. Lee came up with the left and swear that this rebellion should be put down, treat three miles east of Culpepper. From this cost every available dollar and every available were engaged every day in contests in which the valor and deathless courage of our troops were thrown away by reason of their being overpowered by the superior numbers of the enemy. As this circumstance has never happened before during the war, General Pope can not be blamed for not guarding against so unforseen a contin-

The result of the battle on Wednesday was the rapid retreat of the Union troops, leaving in the hands of the enemy many of their sick and wounded soldiers and some baggage.

On Thursday, August 21st, General Pope's army crossed the Rappahannock in great haste, under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery. On Friday part of General Lee's army crossed and continued the pursuit and the fighting. A terrible engagement took place at Warrenton resulting in the defeat of the Unionists, who re treated at its close, leaving behind artillery and several hundred prisoners. Our troops behaved heroically in this battle, as indeed they did in all. Several splendid bayonet charges were made, but the rebels stood the shock and our troops suffered somewhat. One of our regiments (which I was told was the 1st New Jersey, but which I have since learned was some other,) being ordered to charge, did so with impetuosity, but were surprised to find that they made no impression on the enemy's lines. In an instant they found themselves surrounded by four regiments of rebel incording to the authority here quoted, the next fantry, while a regiment of cavalry was preparing to charge on their rear. Retreat was imposs and to continue the contest would have been ex-

termination. They surrendered. From another point on the river during the day the rebel artillery kept up a furious cannonading upon our camps and upon every body of our men that came within their range. Their shells fell thick and fast, and exploded with deadly effect. An attempt to dislodge these batteries, in which Carl Schurz was engaged, resulted disastrously. Gen. Franz Sigel ordered a brigade under Col. Krysandowski to cross the river and silence the batteries. The order was injudicious, for it was apparent that the enemy were supporting their batteries by an overwhelming infantry force. The brigade, however, crossed. Carl Schurz and the lamented General Bohlen going with it. but whether he gave a truthful sketch of the plans It never came back. It was terribly cut up by ies, is a question we have no means of deciding It was driven back to the river, where many men the masses of the enemy that swarmed around it. jumped in, and some of them were drowned or shot in the water. Schurz escaped. Gen. Bohlen

On the same day the rebel cavalry attacked and captured the wagon-train belonging to General Pope's headquarters. In these wagons were the baggage and personal effects of Gen. Pope and of the officers of his staff, all of whom were thus olundered so effectually that they had not even a clean shirt left. These wagons also contained we are in putting down a gigantic rebellion, are Gen. Pope's official papers and correspondence acting on the defensive, and contending against with the War Department, his army lists, his lists of divisions, brigades, and regiments, his maps draft is a necessity, provided we are not ready to leck's plan of the campaign, all the telegraphic dispatches which he has received and sent, &c. Territorial integrity; and these facts also prove All of these papers fell into the bands of the enemy, besides a large amount of money in gold

of pistols, swords, muskets, &c. The scene of this capture was near Catlett's, thirty five miles from Washington, and within six miles of Manassas Junction. The enemy remained on the spot pillaging at their leisure. All of Pope's papers, however, were carefully preserved, and instantly sent to Richmond under a strong escort. They must prove of incalculable requisite number of men in time to save us from details of Halleck's plan of the campaign. It is value to the rebels, as they will disclose the whole said here that an entirely new plan of the campaign will be devised. But I fear it is too late in the season for that.

produce disaffection and irritation, which may Confederates were in force near Manasses Junc-It is certain that on Tuesday, the 26th inst., the engaged in destroying the railroad track and telegraph wires. On that day, five regiments of rebel cavalry and a large infantry force attacked Mapassas Junction, overnowered whatever Union forces were there, captured five trains of cars with their contents, and, worse than all, captured the artillery there, and turned the guns and used them with deadly effect upon our retreating columns. As I close this letter, there are well authenticated reports in circulation, to the effect that a severe engagement took place yesterday mornng, between Manassas Junction and Bull Run, with what result is not known

> It is known certainly that on Saturday last, August 23, the enemy held and occupied in force both sides of the Rappahannock, from the Rattlesnake Mountains to Fredericksburg, a distance of thirty miles. Two-thirds of their force are on the north side, and only about 50,000 men (the infantry force mentioned above) are on the south side. The latter, aided by the labor of nearly as many slaves, are busily engaged in erecting additional fortifications and in strengthening those that already exist. Prisoners and deserters say that it is their intention to fortify every ford and crossing place, so as to make it mpossible for the Union troops ever to cross the Rappahannock again.

Owing to the fact that there are no newspape ondents with our army now, it is difficult to learn where the bulk of the rchel army is. If the report of the engagement at Manassas be true, it is possible that they are making an attempt to drive Pope still nearer to Washington. order that they may themselves occupy the hights of Centerville. It would not be very surrising, after what we have witnessed during the past week, to find the enemy, by the end of an other week, back in his stronghold at Manassas and Centerville. It would seem that that is

The whole affair furnishes a not very agreeable commentary on Pope's grandiloquent proclama-tions. Instead of discarding lines of retreat, he seeing only the backs of the enemy, it looks as of the enemy with which we are contending.

Special correspondence of the Chicago Times. The War in Virginia.

Fairfax and Burke's Station, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, August 29.

Manassas Gap, and following along the Manas- times. sas Gap railroad, swept down upon Bull Run | The magnitude of the war has arisen like a

guard of Federal troops at that place. twenty miles. They also burned the bridge over | adhered to. It would have saved us hundreds of andria, and not more than seven from the outer | There is nothing more certain than that we must line of fortifications around Washington. The came back to this position. Everywhere all over latest information from the scene of operations | the North, the people must rally around the posifails to inform us what is being done by General | tion of the President, the position which we have Pope. Whether he is moving down upon the maintained from the beginning, and which we enemy, or executing some movement to catch | maintain now. The President says:

detour, passed around our right, came in behind | was.'

operations have yet received. suddenly disappear, to as suddenly re-appear in believe doing more will help the cause." some unexpected locality. Possibly a push into | This is the true ground. It is the position the ter their late operations, we need not be aston- ration of the Union. ished to find them turning up almost anywhere. omnipresent rebels.

that Burnside had possession of Fredericksburg at 3 P.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times. From Washington.

Office-Seeking and Office Holding-Removals in the Census Bureau-Government Restriction upon Telegraphic News, &c.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29. A political life is full of trouble, humiliations, clerk fondly yields himself to the dream that his | tar towards accomplishing the end sought for; troubles, for this life at least, are over. And we shall no longer fritter away the strength of thus burying himself in the blissful delusion, the nation in pursuing the small demon of slavery time rolls along and he is happy.

Such a case, with exactly such attendant cir- is at large .- Detroit Free Press cumstances as I have mentioned, may not represent all the thousands of clerks who labor in the various departments, but it is a fair statement as to a large majority. This was plainly and most painfully shown in the late operations at the Census Bureau, where the completion of the labor of the employees. The notice fell like a thunderclap upon all, although, months ago, they had been forewarned to prepare for such a result.

produce distriction, which may be dismissed; prove dangerous to the Government. But we entertain a different opinion of the people of this tion, where they had a strong force of laborers they have saved nothing—they have no business, leaved nothing—they have no business. they have families dependent upon them; they advanced down the Orange and Alexandria railhave these and a thousand other reasons for ma- road, which, running South-westwardly, connects king their cases exceptionable. And then the Alexandria, via Gordonsville and Charlottsville, the unfortunates; they plead in tears that the hus- crossing both the Rappahannock and the Rapidan. hand and father may be retained-his clerkship Pope also crossed both these streams, and was is their only resource, and without it they must reported at one time to have occupied Gordons-

> This is one phase of political life, which shows ment, failed to execute it. that these gentlemen who get up Government ap- 7. Pope's advance, as was calculated, distractpointments are not all as happy and envied as may | ed the rebel attention from McClellan's retreat generally be supposed.

Such wisdom it is difficult to fathom.

and ask no impertment questions.

them at every step of their progress. The heart with most of his staff, of whom but one was cap-of the loyal North is in the conflict, and they can tured.

that the official dispatch, which announced the utter rout of the enemy and the capture of 10,000 prisoners, is bogus or not confirmed. The press The Situation on Wednesday-Battle of Bristow everywhere should unite in denouncing the mis-Station-The Rebel Raids upon Manassas, erable system of denying to the people early and correct information of the doings of their ar-

Last night a hundred or more contrabands reached here from Fredericksburg. They bring the intelligence that General Burnside has evacuated that point and that his forces have come up not less important to the Union, is the selection the Potomac and are to-day barring the road of of members of the new Congress. Shall we send the invader to Washington.\* From this it will back to Washington the extreme radical reprebe seen that our armies are now all concentrated sentatives elected during the excitement of 1860. upon the road to Richmond, and that facing them or shall we send conservative, prudent, wise, on the same route are the entire columns of the men, those who love their country more than Confederates. The position, however, is a pecu- party? There are many such in the State, Re har one. By a series of feints in force last week, publicans as well as Democrats, men who love across the north fork of the Rappahannock, the their country first and above all else, and who rebels succeeded in detaching a powerful force, will devote their whole time and attention to the which, striking westward, proceeded up the val-ley through which runs the north fork of the Shenandoah, passed through the Blue Ridge at party platforms and party triumphs for other

bridge and Manassas Junction, and disposed the great fire from a small beginning, because those main body on the north bank of Broad Run be- in power did not properly appreciate the danger, tween Gainesville and Manassas Junction. This and failed to use the means necessary to extinwas the situation of Wednesday, and from this guish it at once. It is not wonderful that it burns it will be seen that the rebels had placed them- fiercer to-day than it did six months since, beselves between General Pope and Washington, cause our attention has been withdrawn from the occupying the Orange and Alexandria railroad real danger which threatens the existence of the from Bull Run bridge, three miles this side of nation to the discussion and settlement of collat-Manassas Junction, to Bristow Station, some eral questions, which could far better have been postponed until it is decided whether we have a Wednesday Gen. Hooker attacked the enemy country where such measures would have any at Bristow Station, and, after a hard fight, which force. Nearly three-furths of the time of our lasted all day, rolled the enemy back on Manas | Senators and members of Congress, as well as sas Junction, while, at the same time, General that of the President and his Cabinet, has been Scanlon attacked them at this end, and Bull Run | devoted to questions effecting the status of slavebridge, but was unsuccessful. That same night | ry in the States and the Territories, when it was a heavy force of their cavalry swept into Fairfax | seen by every man, who was not wild with fanat-Station, a point still nearer Washington than icism, that, if we could not save the country, the Bull Run bridge, and captured a guard composed | Inferior questions respecting slavery would be of no of New Jersey troops. During the same day a consequence to us. The great demon of disunion party of mounted rebels dashed into Burke's Sta- must first be put down. This was clearly comtion, a point still nearer Washington than Fairfax | prehended by Congress when it declared, by near-Station, and succeeded in running out a small ly a unanimous vote, "that neither the Federal Government nor the people or governments of Thus it will be seen that the operations of the the non-slaveholding States have a purpose or a rebels on Wednesday extended from Burke's constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere Station, fourteen miles from Alexandria, to Bris | with slavery in any of the States of the Union.' tow Station, thirty-four miles from the same | Happy indeed would it have been if this anplace-in all a distance along the railroad of nouncement of well-known principles had been

Accotink Run, a point only ten miles from Alex | millions of money, and many thousands of lives.

"I would save the Union. I would save it in The late movement of the themy was of the the shortest way under the Constitution. The most daring character. They engaged the atten | sooner the national authority can be restored, the tion of our army in front, while they made a long nearer the Union will be to the 'Union as it

us, and quietly set themselves down in force, be "If there be those who would not have the tween our army and Washington. There they held Union unless they could at the same time save possession of the railroad for a distance of twenty slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be miles, burned cars, captured or burned stores to those who would not save the Union unless they the amount of thousands of dollars, "skedad- could at the same time destroy slavery. I do not dled" our forces from every point, destroyed not agree with them. My paramount object in bridges, and made themselves generally at home. this struggle is to save the Union, and not either The only serious interruption they received was to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the from the veteran Hooker, who, having once fought | Union without freeing any slaves, I would do it, over nearly the same ground, felt himself per-fectly at home, and, aided by his seasoned sol-would doit; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I diers, gave the enemy the only check their late and leaving others alone, I would also do that, What I do about slavery and the colored race I What may be the ultimate object of the enemy | do because I believe it helps save this Union, and in this singular and daring movement is not yet what I forbear I forbear because I do not beknown. Of course, with Pope on one side and lieve it would help save the Union. I shall do Burnside on the other, they cannot hope to hold less whenever I shall believe what I am doing their position; and hence they will be likely to hurts the cause; and I shall do more whenever I

Maryland and Pennsylvania, by the way of Lees- Democracy have always maintained, the position burg, may be the programme. At all events, af- of every friend of the Constitution and the resto-

As the election is approaching let the best men Cincinnati and Philadelphia are both tempting be selected, who will maintain this ground, and places, and both within striking distance of the the radicals of every stripe and hue be discarded, and then, with energy and vigor in the management of our military affairs, there will be hope \*A dispatch from Washington on Sunday night stated that the rebellion will be crushed out. But as long as we elect and re elect men who think more of crushing out slavery than of restoring the Union -who spend their time in hunting down and persecuting every man who does not and can not agree with them in that policy, rather than perfecting the organization of the army, increasing its numbers and efficiency until it is absolutel overwhelming, so long may we expect to see the war rage, so long may we expect to hear of the danger of Washington, the defeat of our armies, the prospect of foreign interference and the not remote impossibility of the utter destruction of and disappointments. A man must needs, before the country by the acknowledgment of the Southgetting an office here in Washington, dance at ern Confederacy by the nations of Europe. The tendance for weeks at the door of the depart- way to avert these dangers is for the people to ments; he humbly implores the aid of this or arouse themselves to the great and paramount that great man; he is the humble servant, the duty of saving the country. Let minor differfaithful dog, of any one who can afford him the ences and prejudices be forgotten in the intense least assistance; and if, after all his humiliations, zeal to do all that can be done to end the war in kneelings, and entreaties, a bone in the shape of the shortest possible time. In the accomplisha thousand dollar clerkship is thrown him, he is ment of this let us not be misled by partisans, the happiest man in existence. He immediately but press on the great army. When new regisends for his family, goes to keeping house on a ments are wanted let them be forthcoming grand scale, spends fifteen hundred a year, which When the ranks of the old regiments are to be deficit he manages to balance by keeping some filled up, let the new recruits step forward. When boarders, and owing for what may be lacking. the people of the Norta shall thus be united-Four years, viewed at the start, seems an age; when the will of twenty millions is massed and there is a chance then that he may receive a re- combined together and brought to bear upon this appointment, and so on ad infinitum, until our war, it will present such a spectacle as will go

The Struggle in Virginia. The New York Tribune thus attemps to elucidate the recent conflicts in Virginia. After referring to Virginia, strategically, it recites the necessitated the discharge of about one hundred events which have occurred from the evacuation of the Peninsula, to the condition of the armies

last Saturday : Each one, however, while believing it possible 6. When it was decided that Gen. McClellan that his neighbor might be removed, had should evacuate the Peninsula, Gen. Pope was never imagined that such a blow would fall upon | pushed forward into the heart of Eastern Virginia to make a diversion in his favor. To this end. They have crowded the office of the Chief his cavalry made repeated and damaging dashes Clerk ever since, representing that, in their re- at the railroad connecting Richmond with Gorspective cases, there are particular and impera- | donsville, an important railroad junction, nearly Chief is besieged by the wives and daughters of with Lynchburg in the far Southwest-of course, ville, but the subordinate charged with that move-

down the Peninsula, and collected their forces in The Government still adheres to its absurd re- his front. Being soon outnumbered, he was orstrictions upon newspapers, with the exception of dered to fall back, and did so. The bloody but the Star published here. As the Star is a small, indecisive battle of "Cedar Mountain" was fought exceedingly lifeless and stupid sheet, whose edi- between the advance of the two armies respect tor is generally suspected of being a Secession | tively, just north of the Rapidan, on August ! ist, it is difficult to imagine why it is allowed to Jackson soon after retreated across the Rapidan do what is denied to every other one outside of -probably to tempt Pope further from his re-Washington. One may write all he chooses for sources. After some days' desultory skirmish any sheet relative to any occurrence, but he must | ing, Pope fell back across the Rappahannock and not telegraph it, which sapient regulation effects stood at bay, guarding the innumerable fords of nothing more than placing the news a few hours, that river along a line of twenty or thirty miles. or perhaps a day or so, later before the public. It is difficult to understand what is to be gained by defensive party, but liable to be broken through withholding important events from the people of by massing a heavy force at either of a score of the loyal States for the space say of six hours. points, and breaking the defensive line by a resolute effort. Still, though the enemy (having or-The fact is, that about all that is expected from the people in this war is, that they should furnish men and money to do the fighting—beyond this they have no interest. It is none of their business whether a battle is going on, or whether any- force under Stuart, some 1,000 to 1,200 in numbody is defeated, or who is killed and wounded. ber, pierced his line at some unguarded ford and All they need to do is to keep cool, enlist when made a circuit in his rear, surprising his headasked to do so, pay the bills when called upon, quarters at Catlett's Station on the evening of the 22d, and making a considerable haul of his I am toolish enough to believe that this is the papers, with some money and prisoners. Stuart people's own war, and that they have a right to demand that their starred and plumed servants, headquarters by traitors within our lines. He who are conducting it for them, shall account to was himself at the front, twelve miles distant,

bear to hear of defeat; its only effect will be to nerve them to the task before them, and make rebel side of the Rappahannock. No more skirthem more willing to make any and all needful mishes or artillery duels were invited from that sacrifices. It is much better at any time to tell side. Few men showed themselves to our exthem frankly the truth, they will better bear the pectant forces. "Where are the rebels? What announcement that the enemy retreated in good are they about?" were the wondering queries. order, than they will afterward the intelligence. They were soon to be answered, and current exWHOLE NO. 1,209.

pectation that the traitor chiefs would not await the rapid concentration of our new levies at Washington was not to be disappointed.

9. Early on Sunday morning, August 24th, Stonewall Jackson, with some thirty or forty thousand trusted veterans in the lightest marching order, without tents or wagons, save for ammunition, left the lines south of the Rappahannock and moved westward, unknown to and unsuspected by Pope. Winding his way among the sources of the Rappahannock in the Blue Ridge, by roads unknown to our side, he turned the right flank of our army, and, emerging unperceived at Thoroughfare Gap, about half way between Manassas Junction and Front Royal, his advance, consisting of Stuart's cavalry, swooped down upon our depot of provisions, clothing, stores, &c., at Manassas, like a hawk among a broad of chickens. The small force guarding that point was soon dispersed or captured, and our heavy stores were appropriated so far as possible and the rest destroyed. Railroad trains conveying provisions and munitions to Pope and bringing back wounded, sick, empty cars, &c., were cap-tured and destroyed, those in charge of them running into the jaws of the wolf while unsus-

pecting any danger. 10. The capture of the Junction was soon known in Washington, and the 1st New Jersey brigade, under Gen. Taylor, sent down to rectify matters-no one suspecting that there was any-thing more serious than another cavalry dash at our lines of communication. But by this time a considerable force of rebel infantry and artillery had come up, and Gen. Taylor's brigade and trimmings were sent to the right about with little ceremony, and with a loss of several hundred prisoners, who were paroled so soon as possible. And still the Junction, hardly thirty miles from Washington, and nearly so far in the rear of Gen. Pope, was firmly held by the rebels, who

challenged all comers. 11. Thus far, Gen. Pope would seem to have been completely circumvented. It was nearly Wednesday morning before he knew a word of the nice business going on in his rear. When he did learn it, he appears to have acted with a judgment and decision of which our army move ments hitherto have evinced a plentiful lack. Instead of sending back a brigade to reopen his communications, he at once divined that this was no mere cavalry raid on his stores, but a daring if not desperate attempt to isolate him and fall with crushing weight on some part of our forces, preliminary to a bold push upon Washington or Baltimore. So he promptly faced about and started from Warrenton and its vicinity with his whole force-now swelled by reinforcements to some sixty or seventy thousand-determined to know what all this meant. He marched in three columns by parallel roads. His central column under Hooker (Pope himself with it) first encountered a rebel force that afternoon at Kettle Run, a few miles below Manassas, and pushed it back, killing and wounding three hundred of them. Pushing on to Manassas next morning (Thursday), Pope found that place had been evacuated three hours before by Stonewall Jackson, who had moved to Centreville, (north), and thence westward up Bull Run-doubtless to avoid a conflict with superior forces, and form a speedier junction with the remainder of the rebel army, which was more slowly following on his devious way from the South side of the Rappahannock. McDowell and Sigel's corps followed and overtook him, and a fight ensued with a general advantage to our side, which was only terminated by darkness. Jackson held his ground with desperate tenacity, knowing that a disorderly retreat was destruction, while the bulk of General Lee's army must be coming rapidly to his rescue. We took 1,000 prisoners.

12. Friday morning, Gen. Pope concentrated his forces and pushed on after Jackson, who by this time had been heavily reinforced by the rebel main army. A desperate battle ensued, partly on the Bull Run battle ground of last year, our troops this time approaching it from the South. The Unionists had the best of it, holding the battle ground at dark, though with a loss of 8,000 killed and wounded. General Pope estimates the rebel loss as twice that number. We were the

assailants throughout. 13. The next morning (Saturday) the positions were reversed. The rebel grand army-estimated at two hundred thousand in all-had now nearly or quite all come up, and they, being much the stronger party, assumed the offensive. They gained ground upon us during theday. At night General Pope's headquarters were at Centerville, to which strong position his whole army had fallen back in good order, and where he had just been joined by Franklin's corps, while Sumner's was well on the way to him. (These are among the best portions of the late Army of the Peninsula.) The two parties had gradually swung round during these terriole conflicts, so that our army is once more in communication with Washington, while the rebels probably hold the positions west and south of Bull Run. Pope unquestionably is in a position of such strength that he can dely the enemy till he is so reinforced that he can again assume the offensive, while, in the meantime, he is already so strong that they will not venture to leave him in in their rear for any advance towards the Northern Potomac.

Released.

We learn that the four gentlemen of this coun ty who were arrested by military authority-an account of which we published last week-have been released. They returned to their homes on Saturday morning last. We learn they were taken to St. Louis, at which place Col. Richardson and Senator Browning demanded, in behalf of the accused, an investigation into the charges on which they were arrested. This was at first refused by the military commander, but he at length acceded to the request. On this examinaor anti-slavery, while the great demon of disunion tion not a man nor thief appeared to sustain the accusations, and they were consequently discharged. We understand that some twenty or thirty men had united in making the charges against Mr. Graves and the others, but not one of them had the courage to come face to face with those whose reputations, and perhaps lives. they attempted to destroy. These fellows were very valiant and very positive that Graves and the others had committed some very heinous crime; they can have these gentlemen arrested and conveyed hundreds of miles from home and immured in a military prison, no doubt believing that their complicity in the matter would never be known. And had it not been for the part taken by Richardson and Browning, their nefar ious schemes would probably have been successful. These fellows are all Republicans, and no doubt talk hugely about their patriotism and their honesty, and how all bad men in the community ought to be punished, and no doubt some of them thank God that they are not as other men are. Their names are all known, however, and it may be some of them will yet gain more notoriety than they bargained for .- Macomb

Vanderburg County.

The Democracy of this county met in convention on the 28th July, and nominated the following excellent ticket:

For Joint Representative, Morris S. Johnson; Representative, Thos. E. Garvin; Sheriff, Joseph B. Cox; Treasurer, Leroy Calvert; Coroner, Ira J. Fairchild; County Commissioner, John Hogue; Surveyor, Henry Mursinna.

The Convention adopted a series of sound, conservative and patriotic resolutions, after which it was addressed by Hon. T. A. HENDRICKS and Hon, JOHN LAW.

I'LL TELL PA WHEN HE COMES HOME .- A friend of ours, who had taken pride for several years in cultivating a full crop of hair on the face, was called away from home on business some time since. While absent, an inexperienced barber spoiled his whiskers in trimming them, which so chagrined him that he directed the barber to make a clean job of it by shaving whiskers and mustache both off. The barber obeyed, and our friend's face was as smooth and as delicate as when in his teens. He returned home in the night. Next morning his little girl did not recognize him on waking up. Looking over her mother, and seeing as she supposed a stranger in the bed, she remarked in her childish simplicity. "Mister, get out of here; I'll tell my pa when he comes home."

A HEAVY ARRIVAL .- The Mobile Register has a seemingly authentic statement of a late heavy arrival for account of the Confederacy at a Consderate port. One million pounds of powder and 35,000 stand of arms are among the items of the cargo, the aggregate value of which was such that the Government agreed to pay £800,000 sterling on delivery—a sum equivalent, at present rates of exchange, to about \$8,000,000.